

OUR BEST MAINE CORN

CUT TO

8c. Can. 90c. Dozen.

THIS CORN IS STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE
and is usually sold at 12c. to 15c.

We have several cars of CANNED GOODS
bought to arrive and make the above unusually
low price to close out what we have in stock be-
fore we receive the new goods.

Ames' Branch Butter Store,

35 CONGRESS ST.

Other stores:—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Leominster, Attleboro,
Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover.

To Parents

We announce our regular clearance sale of
boys' and children's suits for school wear,
including suits for boys of all ages from
four to sixteen.

The prices have been placed at \$1.85 and
\$2.85, or about one-half regular price.

Henry Peyser & Son.

Tether Balls and Tether Ball Poles,
Tennis Racquets and Tennis Balls,
Base Ball Bats and Base Balls.

THE LARGEST LINE OF

GOLF GOODS

EAST OF BOSTON

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

Portsmouth Steam Packet Co.

SEASON OF 1901.

TIME TABLE

Commencing June 20, 1901.

PORTSMOUTH

..... AND

ISLES OF SHOALS.

HOTELS APPELORE AND OCEANIC.

STEAMER MERRYCONAG

LEAVES PORTSMOUTH, wharf foot of Deer
Street, for Isles of Shoals, at 8:20 and 11:20 A.
M. and 5:40 P. M. SUNDAYS at 10:45 A. M. and
5:30 P. M.

RETURNING

LEAVES APPELORE, ISLES OF SHOALS,
for Portsmouth, at 5:30 and 9:15 A. M. and 3:25
P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Arrangements for parties can be made on the
Wharf with Willard B. Eliason, General
Manager.

Fare for Round Trip 50 Cents.

GOOD ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY.

Single Fare 50 Cents.

SEA TRIP AND DINNER.

There will be an excursion and fish dinner at
the Isles of Shoals every Sunday during the
season. Steamer Merryconag will leave foot
of Deer Street, off Market, at 10:45 A. M. Tick-
ets are placed at \$1 for the round trip on the
steamer and dinner at the Oceanic hotel, Star
Island.

Granite State

Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

OFFICERS.

President, FRANK JONES;

Vice-President, JOHN W. SANBORN;

Secretary, ALFRED F. HOWARD;

Asst. Secretary, JOHN W. EMERY;

Treasurer, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM;

Executive Committee, FRANK JONES

JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V.

HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE

and E. H. WINCHESTER.

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steamer and dinner at the Oceanic hotel, Star
Island.

CHUN DELAYING.

May Not Go To Berlin,
After All.

Is Conveying China's Apology For
Von Ketteler's Death.

The Germans Have Dictated The Lan-
guage He Must Use.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—It is very doubtful,
according to a despatch from Switzer-
land to a local paper, whether Prince
Chun ever comes to Berlin to render a
formal apology in behalf of the German
government for the killing of Baron von
Ketteler. It is particularly humiliating
to Prince Chun's attendants to pros-
trate themselves before Emperor Wil-
liam, as this is a special honor reserved
for the emperor of China. Prince Chun
intended to say: "The Chinese govern-
ment regrets the murder of Baron von
Ketteler," but the German government
changed this to, "The Chinese govern-
ment begs pardon for the murder of the
German minister, Baron von Ketteler."

BELCHER DROWNED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—George Belcher,
well known as a fancy swimmer, was
drowned at Rockaway beach today. He
was giving an exhibition in deep water
of how to carry a person on one's back,
to save them from drowning. His
daughter Eva, eighteen years old, was
the subject. They began to flounder,
but no one went out to help them, as
all thought it was a part of the exhibi-
tion. Finally Belcher's wife began to
scream that something was wrong and
then rescuers went out. Both sunk,
however, before they could get to them.
The girl was brought to the surface and
revived. Belcher's body was recovered,
after life was extinct.

LIPTON WILL SEE IT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Flying the Brit-
ish ensign and the American flag at the
fore and the famous Shamrock signal at
the main, the yacht Erin steamed into
the harbor this afternoon, having on
board Sir Thomas Lipton and party,
who will see the second race between
the Columbia and the Constitution to-
morrow. Sir Thomas had several
guests on the Erin, which will go over
the course tomorrow and give them a
chance to see another contest for the
selection of a defender of the America's
cup. After the race, Sir Thomas will
be entertained by Commodore Ledyard.

BASE BALL.

The following was the result of the
games played yesterday:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit 4, Washington 9; at Detroit,
Milwaukee 2, Philadelphia 1; at Mil-
waukee.

Chicago 6, Baltimore 3; at Chicago.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester 4, Toronto 1; at Rochester,
Buffalo 4, Montreal 10; at Buffalo.

Providence 7, Worcester 1; at Provi-
dence.

IN A TIGHT BOX.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—All indications point
to the early capture of Miguel Malbar,
the insurgent leader. This result will
tend to the establishment of permanent
peace in the islands. Each day there
is an increase in the number of sur-
renders and captures of insurgents.

THE IOWA GOES, TOO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The navy de-
partment has been advised of the de-
parture of the battleship Iowa from
Acapulco, Mexico, for Panama, whence
she is despatched to protect American
interests during the revolutionary
troubles on the isthmus.

FROM KITCHENER.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The war office
learns from Lord Kitchener that nine
were killed and seventeen wounded by
the blowing up of the train by the
Boers, yesterday, between Waterval
and Hamanskraal.

PICKUPS AT RANDOM.

A prominent business man told a re-
porter on Saturday that he never saw
business any better at this period of the
year, than just now. The fine weather
of the past week has allowed the people
to get out and the fall trade has been
started more than usual. The working
men seem to keep employed and, of
course, have the money to spend for
the things they and their families need.
"I don't believe the business men of
Portsmouth have much chance to com-
plain of the conditions," he said.

"It is pretty hard to get out a check
that will defy the perverted skill of the
check raiser," said a well known bank
official the other day. "When the
check with perforated figures was intro-
duced," he added, "it was believed that
an absolute protection had been hit
upon. But the shrewd rascals discov-
ered a method to bring this to naught.
They simply filled it in again with pulp
by means of hydraulic pressure, and
then upon the restored surface a new
perforation could be made, raising the
figures to any amount desired. I re-
cently saw a check so treated. The
original amount was \$150, and this had
been converted into \$1500. It was so
cleverly done that it would pass scruti-
ny generally; only a faint line on the
back differentiated the raised check
from the original. The latest precau-
tionary advice is not to perforate the fig-
ures completely, but to depress them,
and across such figures appear the
words in red, 'Not over such a sum,
stating the maximum.'"

The new two cent piece soon to be
issued by the government has already
been styled "doughnut coin," because
it will have a hole in the center. This
innovation was deemed necessary, as the
new coin seemed to be the exact size
and of the same material as the present
five cent piece.

Recent ocean voyagers report that
swarms of mosquitos frequently have
invaded the steamships many miles from
land, something before unheard of.
They have also soared to the highest
altitudes instead of confining them-
selves to the woods and lowlands. The
little pests must be related to the Eng-
lish sparrows, for like the latter, they
seem to increase tenfold each year. Any
experiments having their extermination
in view should be encouraged.

In spite of the doleful prophecies of
a potato famine, it is not at all likely
that we shall have to deny ourselves
this article of food to any appreciable
extent. About Riverhead, Long Island,
the farmers will take 1,875,000 bushels
of tubers from 15,000 acres. At the pre-
vailing prices this will mean approx-
imately \$1,500,000, and the lifting of all
the farm mortgages of the neighbor-
hood.

The hotels have caught a lot of transi-
ents during the past week, while
many of the summer folks have been
returning from down in Maine, and who
have stopped off here to look the city
and beaches over. The weather kept
them from hurrying; instead it inspired
them to stay away from the big cities as
long as possible and have a variety of
visits on the trip.

A glance at the calendar today, Sep-
tember 2, shows that winter is headed
this way. As a matter of course, it
doesn't seem like winter now, and there
appears to be small need of stocking
larders and filling coal bins. It isn't
pleasant to interrupt our vacation jolli-
ties with thoughts of the rapidly ap-
proaching season when the frost will
be stealing in at every crack and crev-
ice, and nothing but a good supply of
coal will serve to keep the rubber plant
in the front hall from freezing as stiff as
a poker. Yet, if we are disposed to
elope and think, we can remember the
conditions that have prevailed during
past winters, and we have no reason to
expect anything so very different dur-
ing the forthcoming season of snows.
And so, without being stogy or sordid
or grasping, it might be just as well for

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause
little if any disturbance during the whole
period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the
stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh,
and marked tendency to consumption
before manifesting itself in much cutaneous
eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite
free from it, and for its complete eradica-
tion you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all remedies for all humors.

some of us to buy a little less ice cream
and more coal, fewer golf sticks and
more kindling. If we cannot escape
the winter by going to Florida, we
should prepare to meet the season
properly on our own ground.

"I wonder if flies are on the increase,"
said a soda water dealer, yesterday.
"All kinds of 'sure deaths' from the
sticky paper which holds them for cer-
tain to the poisonous concoctions which
are supposed to kill every fly in sight,
have been manufactured and millions
of flies are killed every week, but still
there are flies and what's more, they
seem to be greater in number than be-
fore. I don't believe I have ever seen
a summer when they were thicker than
this. When the old molasses clapper
was the most effective fly destroyer,
they didn't seem as plentiful as now." And
the reporter picked out a fly that
had dropped into his glass of orange
phosphate, finished his drink and left
the pessimist to his own thoughts.

Returning vacationists from the
farther northern seashore all tell the
same story of fog,—impenetrable fog,
so thick that it actually lay in drifts up-
on the ground, and filled the air with
such density as to make a fellow won-
der whether or not the milky way had
come down to earth. This has been
the atmospheric condition during a part
of the month now drawing to a close.
Of course, there have been days when
the sun shone for all, but they have
been the exception rather than the rule.
Many people are planning to stay
later than usual at the resorts, in hopes
of getting in September some of the
weather they should have had last
month.

The home kitchen will not be immedi-
ately abolished, but kitchen work will
soon be simplified and reduced to sci-
entific terms. The list of ready-prepared
foods is increasing almost daily. There
is a marked tendency to substitute nuts
and fruits and preparations of them for
meats and pastry. Noteworthy im-
provements are being made in cooking
apparatus, and the use of gas for fuel
is steadily extending. When the elec-
tric current can be produced cheaply
enough to permit of its use for heating
and cooking, the culinary millennium
will be at hand. The electric oven
behind its insulated cover will be as
fascinating to the man or woman of
culinary instinct and skill as a new
engine to a mechanical engineer. The
kitchen will then be in truth a labora-
tory where the highest intelligence and
ability need not scorn to find occupa-
tion.

A swell chap passed along Congress
street the other day, wearing one of
those suits which make a full grown
man look like a big little boy. The coat
was of the seymour cut, fitted at the
waist with a flare of the bottom. The
trousers were broad at the upper ex-
tremity, the legs tapering down to allow
a small hole at the bottom to put the
feet through. People looked around
after him and one man said, "Isn't that
the worst you ever saw?"

The passing of the train boy is at
hand. Not the continual passing
through the coaches with an accompan-
ing shower of cheap novels for inspec-
tion and samples of indigestible candy
for consumption, but his final exit from
the trains of the great railway companies.
Following the lead of the Pennsylvania
system, the Burlington lines next month
will exclude all the vendors of fruit,
novels and newspapers from passenger
cars while en route. Passengers desir-
ous of securing books or papers to read
will be compelled to walk to a car in
which a supply will be kept or wait for
certain stations at which the vendors
will be allowed to pass through.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever
10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Forecast for
New England: Generally fair Monday
and Tuesday, preceded by showers in
Maine, Monday; light to fresh winds,
mostly easterly.

GOVERNMENT REINFORCEMENTS.

COLON, Sept. 1.—Government rein-
forcements to the number of sixty left
Colon this evening for Beas del Toro.

WON BY HARRINGTON.

In the finals in the golf tournament
at the Pocomtong, Gerriah Christan, on
Saturday, Harrington beat Christan in
a fine game, winning by a score of 2 up.

Low tides this week.

McNALLY STARTS.

Undertakes To Swim To
New York.

Left Charlestown Bridge, Sunday,
In A Drizzling Rain.

He Had The Tide With Him And Was
Making Good Time.

Boston, Sept. 1.—In a drizzling rain
and a strong east breeze, which made
the water choppy, Peter McNally this
afternoon started from the Charlestown
bridge on his attempt to swim from
Boston to New York in thirty days.
Considering the rough water and the
heavy wind, he was making good time
when last seen in the distance. Having
the tide with him, McNally was con-
fident of reaching Boston light, where
he intended leaving the water for the
night.

THE MAPLEWOODS VICTORIOUS.

They Take A Hot Game From The
Christian Shores.

The stellar base ball game of the
season, so far, in this city, was played
at Maplewood park on Saturday after-
noon by the two leading local teams,
the Maplewoods and the Christian
Shores. It was full of excitement from
the time the first ball was pitched. The
Maplewoods finally won by the close
score of eight to seven, but it was nip
and tuck up to the very last inning.

It must be said for the Christian
Shores that they got the worst end of
several decisions of the umpires. Each
time, however, the play was so close
that the umpire could scarcely come in
for any blame. It was evident enough
that both intended to be impartial.
John Mates and Dan Cogan were the
two unfortunates who served in this
capacity, and they deserved to get fifty
dollars apiece for acting in such a game
for blood.

Both teams were strengthened for the
occasion. The Maplewoods had Pow-
ers, one of Portsmouth's premier play-
ers, on first base, although he had been
playing with the Christian Shores for
several games previous; and Callahan,
who has been connected with the San
ford's, covered second bag for them.
Otherwise their team was made up as
usual.

With the Christian Shores were
George and Will Woods and Ira New-
ick. The latter was tried at third base,
a position quite strange to him, and
consequently he was not able to show

LOOKING BACK

To the time when she was plucked from
the very grasp of death, the natural im-
pulse of the womanly heart is thankfulness
for the means which saved her,
and a desire to help
other women in like
case. Those are the
motives which
prompted Mrs. Eva
Burnett to write the
accompanying testi-
monial to the curative
power of Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription.
This is only one cure
out of thousands. No
one would dare say
that the average
woman was not as
thankful as she is
good. And it is the
truthful testimony of
the average woman
that "Favorite Pre-
scription" cures
womanly diseases
when all other
means and medi-
cines absolutely
fail. It estab-
lishes regularity,
dries the drains which weaken women,
heals inflammation and ulceration and
cures female weakness. It tranquilizes
the nerves, restores the appetite and
induces refreshing sleep.

"I have intended for some time to write
to you," says Mrs. Eva Burnett, of Russellville,
Lo. Co., Ky., "and give a testimonial in regard to
what your medicine has done for me. My baby
came in July, 1899, and I had congestive chills,
and lay at death's door for ten long weeks. I
was in a dreadful condition and had six of the
best doctors of the city. After everything had
been done and I had been given up to die I
asked my husband to get me a bottle of Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. He had no faith
in it but he got it, and when I had taken it two
weeks I was able to walk to the dining room
to my meals, and by the time I had taken three
bottles I was able to cook for my family of four.
I can never praise Dr. Pierce and his medicine
enough."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure bil-
iousness.

up at his best. He was unfortunate at
the bat, getting but one hit. George
Woods was faultless at first base, and
Will Woods gathered in several long
flies out in left. Both the brothers
made their mark with the stick.

Hanson played a fine all around game
at second for the Christian Shores.
Frizzell showed up well in center.
Persons didn't have his customary
speed or control, but the work of Good-
rich as back stop was first class.

Young Lynsky, who belongs unques-
tionably in the outfield, played at short
and though out of his element, did
very well.

For the Maplewoods, Tilley pitched a
strong game, although it looked like
his finish in the inning when Hanson
and George Woods lined two home runs
in succession away over the Gun club
shed in right field. He stuck to his
work gamely, though, after that, and
besides using fine headwork in the box,
got in three clean hits, including a
triple and a double. Clark held him
in his usual clean style, but his throw-
ing to second was a little off color.

Powers at first could not have been
improved upon. He also cracked out a
corking hit in far right that was good
all right for three bases, but which he
stretched into a homer, through a ques-
tionable decision at the plate.

Page at short made a hit with the
crowd by tackling a line hit that had
smoke on it, and although he didn't
hold it, he was applauded for his
nerve.

Cork, Fernald and Whitehouse
formed a fast outfield. Fernald got in
three clean singles.

A crowd of three hundred people
saw the game and became greatly ex-
cited at frequent intervals. The win-
ning team took the entire gate receipts.
Another game between the same teams
will come off next Saturday. The
score:

MAPLEWOODS

	HI	PO	A	E
Smart, 3b.....	0	4	2	1
Fernald, cf.....	3	0	0	0
Clark, c.....	2	4	1	1
Powers, 1b.....	1	9	0	0
Tilley, p.....	3	3	0	0
Callahan, 2b.....	1	2	1	1
Cook, lf.....	1	2	0	0
Page, ss.....	0	1	2	1
Whitehouse, rf.....	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	12	25	6	4

CHRISTIAN SHORES.

	HI	PO	A	E
Hanson, 2b.....	1	7	3	1
G. Woods, 1b.....	3	5	0	0
Newick, 3b.....	1	0	2	1
W. Woods, lf.....	1	3	0	0
Parsons, p.....	1	0	2	1
Frizzell, cf.....	1	2	0	0
Goodrich, c.....	1	5	0	0
Lynsky, ss.....	1	1	3	2
Kehoe, rf.....	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	19	23	10	5

†H. Woods and Newick hit by batted ball.

†Powers hit by batted ball.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Maplewoods.....1 0 0 1 4 0 2 *—8
Christian Shores.....0 0 1 4 1 0 0 0—7

Runs made by, Fernald 2, Clark,
Powers 2, Tilley 2, Callahan, Hanson 3,
G. Woods, W. Woods. Two base hits,
Tilley, G. Woods. Three base hit, Til-
ley. Home runs, Hanson, G. Woods.
Stolen bases, Hanson 2, Parsons 2,
Frizzell 2, Lynsky, Powers, Cook.
Base on ball, by Tilley 4, Parsons 4.
Struck out, by Tilley 3, Parsons 4. Hit
by pitched ball, W. Woods. Wild
pitch, Tilley. Passed ball, Clark. Um-
pires, Mates and Cogan. Time, 2h 5m.

LOCAL BASE BALL.

The Maplewoods and Christian Shores
will come together again at Maplewood
park next Saturday afternoon.

Ira Newick will pitch for the Father
Mathews team against the Central
Parks, at Dover, this Monday afternoon.

The second game between the Press
club and Gas company teams will prob-
ably not take place until next week,
owing to the numerous attractions
scheduled for the present week in this
city and vicinity.

The Maplewoods will have a foe wor-
thy of their steel in the Newfields team,
at Maplewood park, this Monday after-
noon. The game will commence
promptly at half-past two o'clock. The
Newfields players met the strong New-
port team at Newport, recently, and
held them down to a close score, al-
though being defeated.

Manager Frank Woods will take out
the following team to Hampton Beach
this Monday afternoon, to meet the
Exeter Clippers: Carmad o; Brackett
1; George Woods 2; Paul

THE HERALD.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1901.

The season of the umpire is also near its close.

Economical housekeepers may soon begin to look up their potatoes with the silver.

The recent frauds in the New York custom house tend to show that some of the officials have got a scheme as fine as silk.

If there is anything that beats Concord's luck about weather, we would like to hear of it. Its four fair days were about as nice as though made to order, and a little better. And everybody was glad of it.

The succession of the seasons, the procession of the equinoxes, the revolution of solar systems around a common center, the passing of a ray of light from Sirius to the earth—these are astronomical yardsticks of time too puny to measure the progress of Neely toward his trial, says the Mail and Express.

Ninety-nine per cent. of the talk about the need of "freer trade," tariff revision and what reciprocity will do is destitute of specifications. It is all general and no one knows what any one else means. If the talk ever becomes specific in the sense of demanding repeal of duties required for defense of particular American industries from cheaper costs abroad, the fur will begin to fly. The republican platform is the safe guide—open the ports for goods we do not produce. No man can say to his neighbor: Throwing away your business so that I may double mine.—American Economist.

The recent British naval maneuvers are said to have been a revelation of astonishing weakness to the British war office and a corresponding source of exultation to the European rivals to Great Britain for sea power. A German paper of high authority, the Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin, says: "A British fleet matched against a hostile fleet of even approximately the same calibre would be badly defeated, as Great Britain is far behind in the latest improvements in ships, material, construction, armor and guns."

Another great famine in Russia seems to be inevitable. Advises from Moscow say that nearly a third of the provinces of European Russia are officially declared to have produced "insufficient" crops, "insufficient," and others still "under the average" crop of cereals. Only two provinces out of seventy have really good harvests. Among the "insufficient" are the best wheat-growing districts. The official "insufficient" means utter starvation. The famine-stricken area exceeds half a million square miles, twice the area of France and about the same area as that of the great famine of 1891, and the population affected numbers 13,000,000.

There are now only four of the widows of the late Brigham Young left, the doyenne of the list having lately expired. This lady had been, before she became the first and lawful wife of Young, one of the polygamous wives of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church. Smith's "revelation" establishing polygamy came very near the end of his brief and checkered career, and he had no opportunity to make his marital relations so plural as those of his successor in the prophetic office. Young was understood to have been at the time of his death the husband of eighteen wives, and he is believed to have been the holder of the record, among the Mormons, in this respect. The lady who has just died was said to have been the best beloved of Young's wives. If this was the case, the ordinary rule in Mormon families was exactly reversed.

The American shoe is, metaphorically speaking, making long strides in Europe, says the New York Mail and Ex-

press. This is because no other shoe so neat and good is made for the money. Its introduction is so rapid that in some of the countries of the continent, notably Austria, the boot makers are beginning to worry lest by and by no shoes but American shoes shall be worn. While this tendency is going on, English boot makers—a very few—come to America to supply fashionable men with boots made in the English way; but this limited trade grows out of special and peculiar requirements in a field which our own boot and shoe makers hardly attempt to occupy. The completeness with which the machine made shoe has replaced the hand made article in common wear, in this country, is remarkable. The change has taken place within the memory of men now in middle life. There is still a considerable business in this city in the making of custom shoes, to measure, but the best machine made shoes approach the hand made so closely in merit and distance that so completely in price, that the wearing of hand made foot wear becomes a matter of personal caprice rather than otherwise. Needless to say that it is the machine made, not the hand made, American shoe that is walking over Europe.

"C" With a Tail.

The "C" with a tail is the trademark of Cascades Candy Cathartic. Look for it on the light blue enameled metal box! Each tablet stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

A pictorial number is the Woman's Home Companion for September. The great double page contains photographs of the most beautiful paintings in the Chicago Art Institute. There are besides three full page reproductions. In fiction there is the beginning of a two part novelette, by Lewis E. MacBryane, short stories by Robert Grant, Robert C. V. Meyers and Annie Stoger Winston. The titles of the feature articles are as follows: A School of the Irish Bog lands, by Clifton Johnson, The First Mammals in America, A Presentation at Court, Women as Yacht Owners, International Kindergartens and Children's Play-grounds. The number has forty eight pages, of which twenty articles are of help to women in the household. It is an unusually strong number.

One of the happiest tendencies in the life of today is the increasing intimacy of people with woods and animals, and fields and flowers. The opening article of Leslie's Monthly for September is upon the art of photographing birds, written and beautifully illustrated by Mr. A. H. Verrill, who is himself past master of the art. Booker T. Washington, whose recent autobiography bids fair to become a classic, contributes an important paper on How Work is Done at Tuskegee. It tells the whole secret of his success.

The excellence of the Ladies' Home Journal lies in the fact that it is always clean, bright, instructive and equally interesting to young and old readers of every class. These qualities are accentuated in the September number. Its love stories, its descriptive articles, its tales of adventure, its domestic pictures and its notes of instruction are all of the best and from writers of renown, while its piquant illustrations are in the highest style of the engraver's art.

In the September number of the Century Magazine will be found interesting articles on the high buildings of New York city, Mid-Air Dining Clubs, and on the Buffalo exposition, The City of Light. There is an appreciative account of the late William L. Picknell, the landscape painter, by Edward Waldo Emerson, besides several short stories and a good deal of historical matter.

The great American engineering work on the Gokteik viaduct in Burma, described with the aid of remarkable pictures, is a noticeable feature of the World's Work for September. Mr. Silvester Baxter tells of the excellent work done by the Arnold Arboretum. There are articles on the new Celtic, on Civil Government in Porto Rico, on the Philippine Commission, and on many other topics and, as usual, a record of important events.

Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk has written a novel which Broughton, Millin & Co. promise for early publication. It is entitled Our Lady Vanity, and finds its motif in the strong tendency in human nature to dance puppet-like when the right person pulls the strings. Some proper ambitions come to success in the story; there is a fine flavor of good-humored satire, and a thoroughly interesting narrative, such as we always expect from Mrs. Kirk.

Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy, whose last book, Jocelyn Chisholm, has been a good selling book during this past summer, is the daughter of several generations of prominent Americans, beginning with Jonathan Edwards. She is also a direct descendant of a framer of the Constitution, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a

colonial governor. The family annals are so complete that no wonder there is much that is real in the romance of Jocelyn and the Colonial days in the Carolinas.

In reducing the price of the Metropolitan there will be no deterioration of its quality, nor will the number and high mechanical excellence of its pages be lessened. On the contrary, it will maintain its present position as the only newspaper in edition de luxe, presenting exclusive, illustrated articles in each number of immediate popular interest.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Sept. 1.—Tug Edgar F. Luckenbach, Boston; tug Piscataqua, Boston, towing barges Eliot, New Market and Dover, all light for Eliot; schooner Annie Laura, (British) St. John for Fall River, with lumber; Frontier, (British) St. John for New York, with piling; Carrie C. Miles, Carver's Harbor for navy yard, with stone; steamer John Wise, Stonington for navy yard with stone, barge Margery, do; schooner Ada J. Campbell, Perth Amboy for Exeter, with coal; tug Nottingham, Port Johnson, towing barge C. R. K. of N. J. No. 2, with coal for local dealers; tug International, Philadelphia for Salem, leaving barge Manheim, with coal, for local dealers.

Sailed, Sept. 1.—Schooner Clara B. Kennard, Boston; Nettie B. Dobbin, coal port; tug Savage, Baltimore, towing barge Number Nineteen; schooner Mary Willey, Bangor; tug Edgar F. Luckenbach, towing barge Sovereign of the Seas.

POLICE COURT.

In police court before Judge Adams, at the Monday morning session, George L. W. Lang was sent to Brentwood for sixty days, Thomas McGrath was fined \$10 and costs, and Joseph Collins was fined \$3 and costs, all for drunkenness.

KITTERY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Birchard is passing a few days in Wiscasset.

Mr. and Mrs. Lato Philbrick of Massachusetts are visiting in town.

Stephen Paul of the Boston Traveler, Boston, passed Sunday at his home in town.

Miss Mildred Reynolds, who has been spending the summer in town with relatives, went to Portland for a visit today.

Three weddings are to take place in Kittery this month, two in Kittery this week and one at Kittery Point early in the month.

The Misses Ruth and Edna Wardwell of Chelsea, Mass., have returned from a very pleasant visit in Kittery, having been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Shannon of Pleasant street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Remick and son and daughter, who have been passing the summer in town, the guests of Mrs. Adams of Government street, returned to their home in Methuen, Mass., this morning.

The locations for the hydrants to be installed by the Agamemnon Water company have been decided upon. Three drinking fountains will be set up by the company, one at Remick's corner on the Post road; one on Government street near the town pump; one at Litchie's corner, Kittery Point. Hydrants will be located near the house of John J. Lambert, blaney's hill, near Spruce creek meeting house, Sylvester Cluck's, Remick's corner, Augustus Goodson's house, near J. H. Sweet's, Chas. Pinkham's, corner Love lane and Government street, central street, near Government street, near town pump on Government street, near entrance to Jones avenue, on Jones avenue, near house of George Adams, Government, near entrance to Echo street, near the residence of Dr. Johnson, on Commercial street, near residence of Isaac Lambert, Newmarket street, near the residence of Mrs. Pryor, at Junction of Government street and Love lane, Remick's corner on Government street, near post office at Kittery Junction, between residences of James H. Philbrick and Walter Fernald, Williams' avenue near residence of Mrs. Moore, Williams' avenue near residence of Frank Trefethen, Woodlawn avenue near residence of Edward Burnham, Fort hill near Austin school house, near residence of O. B. Libby, near entrance to Ferry lane, Bridge hill, turn of the road near residence of James H. Walker, near Chamberlaine hotel, near residence of H. P. Turner, near avenue from Kittery Point depot, near post office at Kittery Point, near residence of Robert Billings, near residence of Thomas J. Billings, Hutchins' corner, power house, P. K. & Y. street railway, foot of Tenney's hill, top of Tenney's hill, turn of road near Nonh Finery's.

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BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Summer Arrangement, In Effect June 24

Trains Leave Portsmouth
 For Boston, 7:30, 7:35, 8:15, 10:55, 11:05 a.m., 1:35, 2:21, 3:05, 5:00, 6:35, 7:23 p.m. Sunday, 8:50, 9:00 a.m., 2:21, 5:00 p.m.
 For Portland, 7:35, 9:55, 10:45 a.m., 2:45, 8:50, 11:20 p.m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m., 8:50, 11:20 p.m.
 For Wells Beach, 7:35, 9:55 a.m., 2:45, 5:20 p.m. Sunday, 8:30 a.m.
 For Old Orchard and Portland, 7:35, 9:55 a.m., 2:45, 5:22 p.m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m.
 For North Conway, 9:55, 11:16 a.m., 3:00 p.m.
 For Somersworth, 4:50, 7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:16 a.m., 2:40, 3:00, 5:22, 5:30 p.m. Sunday, 8:30 a.m., 1:30, 5:00 p.m.
 For Rochester, 9:45, 9:55, 11:16 a.m., 2:40, 3:00, 5:22, 5:30 p.m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m.
 For Dover, 4:50, 7:35, 9:45 a.m., 12:25, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52 p.m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m., 1:30, 5:00, 8:52 p.m.
 For North Hampton and Hampton, 7:30, 7:35, 8:15, 11:05 a.m., 1:38, 2:21, 5:00 p.m. Sunday, 8:00 a.m., 2:21, 5:00, 6:35 p.m.
Trains for Portsmouth
 Leave Boston, 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20 a.m., 1:30, 3:15, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 9:45 p.m. Sunday, 4:30, 4:45, 7:00 a.m., 6:40, 7:00, 9:45 p.m.
 Leave Portland, 2:00, 9:00 a.m., 12:45, 1:40, 6:00 p.m. Sunday, 2:00 a.m., 12:45 p.m.
 Leave North Conway, 7:25, 10:40 a.m., 3:15 p.m.
 Leave Rochester, 7:10, 9:47 a.m., 12:40, 5:30 p.m. Sunday, 7:00 a.m.
 Leave Somersworth, 6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a.m., 1:02, 6:44 p.m. Sunday, 12:30, 4:12, 6:58 p.m.
 Leave Dover, 6:55, 8:10, 10:24 a.m., 1:40, 4:25, 6:30, 9:20 p.m. Sunday, 7:30 a.m., 12:45, 4:25, 9:20 p.m.
 Leave Hampton, 7:25, 9:22, 11:58 a.m., 2:13, 4:26, 4:50, 6:16 p.m. Sunday, 6:20, 10:08 a.m., 8:09 p.m.
 Leave North Hampton, 8:02, 9:28, 12:04 a.m., 2:19, 4:31, 5:05, 6:21 p.m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12 a.m., 8:15 p.m.
 Leave Greenland, 8:08, 9:35 a.m., 12:10, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p.m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:
 Portsmouth, 7:32, 8:30 a.m.; 12:45, 5:25 p.m. Sunday, 5:20 p.m.
 Greenland Village, 7:40, 8:39 a.m.; 12:54, 5:33 p.m. Sunday, 5:29 p.m.
 Rockingham Junction, 7:52, 9:07 a.m.; 1:07, 5:58 p.m. Sunday, 5:52 p.m.
 Epping, 7:55, 9:22 a.m.; 1:21, 6:14 p.m. Sunday, 5:58 p.m.
 Raymond, 8:17, 9:32 a.m.; 1:32, 6:25 p.m. Sunday, 6:15 p.m.
 Returning leave
 Concord, 7:45, 10:25 a.m.; 12:50, 3:30 p.m. Sunday, 6:25 a.m.
 Manchester, 8:30, 11:10 a.m.; 3:20, 4:20 p.m. Sunday, 6:10 a.m.
 Raymond, 9:10, 11:45 a.m.; 3:56, 5:02 p.m. Sunday, 6:48 a.m.
 Epping, 9:22 a.m.; 12:00 p.m.; 4:08, 6:15 p.m. Sunday, 9:07 a.m.
 Rockingham Junction, 9:47 a.m., 12:17, 4:24, 5:55 p.m. Sunday, 9:27 a.m.
 Greenland Village, 10:01 a.m., 12:29, 4:38, 6:08 p.m. Sunday, 9:41 a.m.
 Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Dover, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.
 * North Hampton only.
 Monday only July 8—Sept. 2 inc.
 Sunday only July 7—Sept. 1 inc.
 Saturday only July 6—Aug. 31 inc.
 Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.
 D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

U. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132.

GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 11:30, 11:45 a.m., 1:35, 2:30, 3:01, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p.m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a.m., 12:15, 12:35 p.m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m.
 Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p.m. Sundays, 10:07, 10:05, 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p.m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m.
 * Wednesdays and Saturdays

SEMI-WEEKLY TAKE
 Joy Line
 Direct steamer all the way by water, through the Sound by daylight.
 \$3.00
 Including berth in stateroom.
Buffalo via N. Y. & Hudson River
 Lowest Rates Out of Boston.
 * Tickets and information at 315 Washington St., Boston. G. L. F. TILTON, Pass. Agt.

TO AVERT STRIKES.

PROFESSOR ELY'S CONTRIBUTION TO A WELL WORN DISCUSSION.

He Says an Industrial Warfare Existence—Society, whose Interests Are Paramount, Should Interfere—Some Suggestions.

It is a self evident proposition that if we would avert strikes we must deal with the causes of strikes; consequently any fruitful discussion of preventive measures must be based upon an analysis of these causes. What, then, are the causes of strikes of wage earners? Many different causes are enumerated in reports on strikes, but most of these are subsidiary causes.

The main causes are three—namely, first, a desire for higher wages, or an effort to prevent reduction of wages; second, a desire for a shorter workday, and, third, a desire to improve the general environment under which work is conducted. The first cause is the one which appears most frequently in industrial disputes, but during the last generation many bitter strike conflicts have been waged with reference to the length of the working day. In the United States especially efforts to secure a normal working day of eight hours have provoked some of our fiercest strikes.

The regulation of environment has been a relatively infrequent cause of strikes, although the matter is one of great importance. Efforts to secure recognition of labor organization, to regulate apprenticeship, etc., are subsidiary to the main causes enumerated, and all these causes obviously may be reduced to the one main cause, a desire on the part of wage earners to improve their economic position. But this desire on the part of wage earners taking the main directions mentioned does not lead to strikes until it encounters opposition. If desire were a realization, conflict would cease.

Now, the opposition to the realization of desire in the case of the wage earners is found in the attitude of their employers. These in turn have their own desires, taking frequently an opposite direction—namely, desires for a longer working day or lower wages, and they also generally find in the economic conditions surrounding them sharp limitations of the possibilities of compliance.

Without dwelling longer on these preliminary observations, it may be said that as a result of conflicting desires and interests which, in spite of all fine words, are precisely identical, we find arrayed against each other two economic classes—namely, the employed and the employers. The earners of wages frequently feel that the resistance to their aspirations is unjust and indefensible, and the wage payers feel that the demands made on them are unreasonable and sometimes even impossible of fulfillment. A dispute exists as to economic rights and privileges, and as this dispute is looked upon as a matter of private concern chiefly, or even wholly, no regular public tribunal for the adjustment of these differences is provided, or when one does exist it is not clothed with adequate powers.

That takes place which must, in the nature of things, happen—namely, an attempt to secure the satisfaction of desires by force, economic force. The wage earners cease work and endeavor to induce others to refrain from taking the places which they have left. Their hope is that, through the infliction of a penalty on the employer—namely, a pecuniary loss—compliance with their desires will be forced. The employer, on the other hand, trusts that the pressure of economic need, which in many cases soon becomes hunger, may force the wage earners to yield to his terms. This is a kind of war and, indeed, is in popular language so called. It is industrial war, and there is no doubt that the suffering involved is in proportion to the number engaged comparable to that of military warfare; frequently it is no doubt even greater. Cripples are left on the field—both literally and figuratively. Years after an industrial battle here and there may be found the maimed, wrecked existences, and no pensions afford them relief. Their suffering continues one of the ignominious silences.

But this strike warfare is domestic. It is within the nation. It is civil war. It had been supposed that within the nation peace was achieved and that we were moving forward to abolish warfare among nations. Our period is truly one of disillusionments!

The government has as one of its ends the preservation of order and quiet. In early times quarrels of all sorts were settled directly by physical force. Later, as the interest of society in peace asserted itself, combats were regulated; and still later as social evolution proceeded physical violence was prohibited and tribunals were provided for the adjustment of large classes of cases, especially those relating to rights in property. The social interest in the preservation of order and the maintenance of rights of law came to be regarded as criminal as acts directed against society itself. Burglary is not a private affair between a burglar and a person burglarized, but a public matter of which the state takes cognizance. And means are provided for the settlement of quarrels relating to property interests, and adequate force is at hand to compel obedience to judicial decisions. "Contempt of court" is severely punished because public order and peace turn upon respect for judicial decisions as something pivotal.

This line of thought naturally suggests an extension of public authority in such manner that provision may be made for the settlement of controversies between employers and employees. The chief point to be borne in mind is that these industrial disputes with their resulting industrial warfare are

no longer private matters. In early times the private interest was indeed the dominant one, because production was chiefly an individual matter. Not long ago over a large section of the civilized world the ideal was the economic self sufficiency of the household.

Production and exchange of new social processes and are no longer capable of regulation by individual action. Consolidation of railways has been proceeding rapidly for more than a generation, and now closely connected with this consolidation we have our epoch making so called trust movement. It has now come to pass that a few men—so few that they can easily be gathered together in a single room—control a considerable percentage of all the capital of the United States and direct the employment of a large fractional part of the labor power of our country. This means economic solidarity such as the world has never known before. The difference in degree comes to mean a difference in kind. The new social character of industry is recognized alike by the most conservative economists and the most thoughtful masters of men.

The prevention of strikes means simply this: We must open our eyes to the clear implications of our growing economic solidarity. The orderly and peaceful operation of our industrial mechanism is a matter of public concern and must be secured by social action of one sort or another.

First of all, it is suggested by the writer, we should classify businesses with respect to the degree of public concern in their continuous operation. Naturally railways, telegraph lines and generally the agencies of transportation and communication, together with lighting plants and other so called local "public utilities," belong in the class in which the social interest asserts itself most vigorously.

Here clearly the interest of society is paramount, and the duty of preserving the continuous operation of the industries providing these services is like that of the prevention of a crime. In other words, in these particular cases we should have courts of conciliation and arbitration, with adequate power to settle disputes without a recourse to private industrial warfare. So far as other industries are concerned we could have a further classification into those with a very large social interest, as coal mining, and those in which the social interest in any one economic concern is relatively small—e.g., mercantile pursuits, those ranking just below the railways. Conciliation and arbitration boards should be furnished with sufficient powers to gather together all the facts in regard to disputes between employer and employee, to make recommendations to the parties concerned and to inform and educate public opinion.

No board of this kind should ever be clothed with so little power as to be contemptible, and the reasons why a feeble board can accomplish nothing are similar to those which would render judges of little use if contempt of court were permissible.

We have had strikes in model establishments, and the recent case of the National Cash Register company, at Dayton, O., is especially painful to altruistically inclined people. Yet it was never reasonable in our democratic age to suppose that benevolence alone could avert strikes. The development of ideas of justice and the establishment of agencies to secure mutual justice between employer and employee must be placed in the first rank. Let benevolence then be added to justice!

One thought more: The era of individual bargaining has passed away in transportation, and it is very nearly a thing of the past in all large scale production. We must adjust ourselves to collective bargains between organized labor on the one hand and organized capital on the other. Not suppression of organization, but regulation of organization must be our watchword.—Professor Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin.

Labor Unions in England.
 "You have some knowledge of the strength of labor unions," said Mr. Eckerley, an English capitalist, to the Washington Post. "but I doubt if operatives in the different trades are as united or as powerful in this country as at home. It is no unusual thing for a body of laborers representing all the men of a certain class in Great Britain to have \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 in their reserve fund. The coal workers, for instance, are composed of the men employed in England, Scotland and Wales, and their fund was about \$2,500,000 when I last saw a report of it. Your people, except the common, unskilled laborers, get higher wages than ours, but they have to pay more to live in every way. Houses that I am told bring \$30 a month here rent for \$150 a week at Sheffield, but the tenant pays the taxes, which would amount to about \$1 a week."

More Workers Displaced.
 It turns out that the new automatic reeling loom invented by a mechanic at Rumley, England, is more of a revolutionizer than was at first reported. One person now operating four looms can easily attend to eight and at the same time produce 125 per cent more per loom by the obviating of stoppages than under the present system. British workers are wondering whether they will now receive more wages and shorter hours, but the bosses think not.

A Cool Proposition.
 The Ice Handlers' union of Columbus, O., submitted a proposition to the employers, which was refused, and a strike resulted. The union men work anywhere from 10 to 20 hours per day this time of the year, but are paid for only ten hours' work. The pay is \$1.35 per day. They are satisfied with this for a ten hour day, but demand 15 cents an hour for overtime. In winter they work five hours a day and receive 15¢ for a day's work.

QUIET ON THE ISTHMUS

Recent Liberal Concentration at Colon Apparently of the Past.

SITUATION SEEMS CLEARER.

Dispatches From Colombia Assert That All Signs Confirm the Belief That There Will Be No War With Venezuela.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 31.—Quiet prevails on the isthmus. The recent Liberal concentration in this vicinity seems to have disappeared. While yet more or less numerous, the Liberals are poorly armed and without leaders. They lack organization for concerted action and hence are missing opportunities to damage the government.

Endless rumors are afloat, but the consensus of the best informed, conservative opinion discredits serious hostilities or anything more than a continuation of the Liberals' guerrilla system of engagements with the government forces. The Liberals are anxious to get a support, hence their recent approach to Bocas del Toro, west of here. The government is not bringing reinforcements to the isthmus. There are about 400 men at Colon, and at Panama 1,000 men are available, if needed.

The general situation in Colombia is divisible under three heads—the isthmian revolutions, the progress made throughout the rest of the country and the situation on the Venezuelan and Ecuadorian frontiers.

Policy of the Liberals.
 The revolution is progressing in the rest of the country with varying success.

The Liberals hold various towns and districts and decline to meet the punitive government expeditions, withdrawing upon their approach and returning after their departure to engage in other and similar tactics, with occasional small engagements.

One thing is certain—all the governmental systems of communication are interrupted or delayed and are unreliable; hence it is impossible to secure reliable news on the coast of frontier happenings. All the news emanating from the coast towns concerning the frontiers is unreliable. Colombia doubtless has troops on the Venezuelan and Ecuadorian frontiers, although the numbers reported are vastly exaggerated, and Venezuela has no troops on the Colombian frontier. It is difficult to draw a line of distinction between the troops of one country and the revolutionists of the other.

Various indications lead to the belief that there will be no actual warfare between Colombia and Venezuela. The political revolutionists of both countries in past years have time and time again jumped across the frontier when pressed from one side or the other and have continually used, as the necessity arose, one or the other country as a place of refuge in preparing expeditions against the established authority of the other country. The Venezuelan Liberals sympathize with the Colombian Liberals, and the Conservatives of both countries also sympathize.

French Journalists Coming.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The new steamship La Savoie of the French Transatlantic line has sailed from Havre for New York on her maiden trip. She carries a complete list of passengers, and among others are 12 French journalists representing the Temps, Journal Des Debats, Petit Journal, Figaro, Eclair, Matin, Journal, Gil Blas, Illustration, Vu, Illustration and Gonde. These gentlemen will take advantage of their trip to the United States to visit all the principal American newspapers. A banquet will be given on board the La Savoie Sept. 10 in honor of the visiting French journalists and their American colleagues.

Grip Epidemic in Alaska.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 31.—Bishop Rowe of the Protestant Episcopal church in Alaska, has returned to Sitka from a 14 months' trip to the farthest wilds of Alaska. He reports a terrible epidemic of grip that is carrying off hundreds of the inhabitants. He found a white man who, having had his feet frozen, amputated the toes with a jack-knife and, thus mutilated, was compelled to crawl in the cold and gather wood and food.

Lynchers Lost No Time.

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—Sam West, a negro who lived in the parish of East Louisiana, has been lynched near the Mississippi line. The negro went to the house of a farmer of the name of Caulfield and attacked his wife. Caulfield, who happened to be at home, was aroused by the woman's screams and captured the negro. West was turned over to a mob, which took him to a convenient tree and lynched him.

British Customs Receipts.

London, Aug. 31.—The British customs collections for the fiscal year 1900-1 were £26,270,550. This is £3,227,487 more than for 1899-1900, and £2,650,959 more than the budget estimate. The inland revenues collected by the customs were £7,227,977. An increase over those of 1899-1900 of £912,018.

Disastrous Fire in a Copper Mine.

Globe, A. T., Aug. 31.—A disastrous fire is raging in the lower workings of the Old Dominion Copper company's mine. The origin of the fire is supposed to be from a candle left in the workings. Efforts to extinguish the fire have failed.

Another Fairville Victim Dead.

Rochester, Aug. 31.—E. H. Bradley of Geneva Falls, one of the victims of the Fairville wreck, is dead at the Homeopathic hospital.

THE OZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

He Will Reach Dunkirk on the Morning of Sept. 18.

Paris, Aug. 31.—As the day set for the arrival of the czar in France approaches interest in his majesty's visit is quickening into excitement. The newspapers are devoting columns daily to the various arrangements under way. The official programme of the fete is still unpublished, but it is now known that the czar will reach Dunkirk during the morning of Sept. 18. He will proceed to Compiegne the same afternoon and will go to Rheims the following day to witness the sham fight with which the grand maneuvers will close, from Virey fort.

The twentieth is held open and is spoken of as a day of repose, but it is known that the czar will visit Paris that day. Finally, Sept. 21, he will go to Beethem, near Reims, to be present at the review of the whole army engaged in the eastern maneuvers, and will probably start on his way home early the next morning.

In order to make the naval display at Dunkirk more imposing, the French northern squadron will be re-enforced by three battleships and a cruiser from the Mediterranean fleet, giving a total of 29 warships, including 11 battleships, 5 cruisers, 3 torpedo boat destroyers, 17 torpedo boats and 3 submarine boats. The czar will be on board the imperial yacht Standard, which will be escorted by the Polar Star, unless he invites the grand admiral, the Grand Duke Alexis, to accompany him, when the cruiser Svetlana will join the escort.

President Loubet will arrive at Dunkirk Sept. 17, accompanied by the cabinet ministers, and will open the new city hall there during the afternoon. The following morning President Loubet and the cabinet will embark on the torpedo boat destroyer Cassini, which will proceed to the three mile limit, where the president is expected to greet the czar between 10 and 11 o'clock.

UNIONISM AND INDUSTRY.

Some Opinions on Effect of Former Upon Latter in England.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The American Federationist, the official organ of the Federation of Labor and of which Mr. Samuel Gompers is editor, prints replies from a number of prominent labor organization advocates in Great Britain to an inquiry from Mr. Gompers as to whether it is true that England's industries are seeking other fields and if so whether this is the fault of the trades unions. The replies are all negative as to the influence of the unions.

Mr. George H. Barnes, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Manchester, England, says that "those industries which are best organized on the workers' side are the most prosperous industries of the country. The shipbuilding, engineering, coal getting and cotton spinning are all well organized industries and were never so prosperous, whereas, on the other hand, the heavy textile industries, shoemaking and several other industries that might be mentioned and which are but indifferently organized on the side of the workpeople are dwindling."

Piet Delany Captured.

London, Aug. 31.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, says, "Garrett has captured Piet Delany, brother of the assistant commandant general." Another dispatch from Lord Kitchener says: "A train was blown up today by two Boers, who at once fired on the train, setting it on fire. Lieutenant Colonel Vandelaar of the Irish guards, a most promising officer, was killed. The other casualties have not yet been reported."

McKinley's Trip to Buffalo.

Canton, O., Aug. 31.—President McKinley and party will leave Canton Wednesday for Buffalo, going by way of Cleveland. The itinerary has not been officially announced, but it is understood the party will go on the Port Wayne to Alliance, thence on the C. and P. to Cleveland, thence on the Lake Shore to Buffalo, reaching Buffalo Wednesday afternoon.

Vermont Industries.

Washington, Aug. 31.—A census bureau statement shows that since 1890 the product of Vermont's industries has increased 50.4 per cent, while wages paid have increased 45.2 per cent. There are 4,071 manufacturing concerns in the state, at which 29,674 wage earners produce goods valued at \$57,040,715.

Washington Delay Colorado Trains.

Denver, Aug. 31.—Traffic on nearly all the railroads in and out of Denver was badly delayed owing to washouts caused by a heavy rain-storm covering a large area past Pike's peak. An unusually severe rain and hail storm caused several thousand dollars damage to streets and buildings in Cripple Creek.

New York Christian Conference.

New York, Aug. 31.—The New York Christian conference has begun a week's session at Sea Cliff, N. Y. Many delegates, including several ministers, are in attendance. The first three days will be devoted to Bible study and will be in charge of Professor Frank K. Sanders of Yale.

A. F. OF L. STRENGTH.

POSITION AND POWER OF THE GREAT LABOR ORGANIZATION.

What It Can Do to Help a Constituent Union—How It Might Inaugurate a Sympathetic Strike—Limit to Its Power to Assess.

The Star has compiled from most reliable sources the name and membership of every organization in the American Federation of Labor. This membership, in individuals, amounts to 1,452,446. The organizations embraced include 84 national and international unions, 20 state branches, 280 city centrals and 1,544 local trade and federal labor unions, making a total of 1,923 organizations.

The action that can be taken by these affiliated bodies in assisting any one of their members in trouble is not limited, provided a meeting of the representatives of the affiliated bodies is called for action in a specific case. The assistance that can be rendered through the officers of the American Federation of Labor, however, is clearly defined by the constitution and bylaws governing that organization. This assistance is limited to financial aid. The officers of the American Federation of Labor have no authority to declare a sympathetic strike, but can "levy an assessment of 1 cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout." This law has been interpreted to mean that a 10 cent assessment can be levied on the affiliated members once a year.

If the full 10 cent assessment should be levied for the benefit of the steel strikers, however, it would amount to less than \$150,000, and would not go far in the struggle.

In discussing the power of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in strike matters a prominent member of that council said: "We are not hampered in the least by our constitution and bylaws. There are a hundred ways in which the executive council of the federation can take effective action in aiding a strike. For instance, a meeting could be ordered of delegates from all affiliated bodies, and at such a meeting any action might be taken that seemed expedient. If it was deemed wise to order a sympathetic strike of certain affiliated trades, this could be done, and while perhaps there would be nothing to compel the men so ordered to strike, there would be no doubt of their obeying the order. Then, too, if the 10 cent assessment authorized to be levied for any one organization should prove insufficient, this convention could levy an additional assessment. Financial aid in addition to the 10 cent assessment could also be given by independent action being taken by any of the national or international organizations, either through a special assessment of their members or by voting money out of their treasury."

The following is a list of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and shows the strength of the organization:

Actors	Members.
Allied Metal Mechanics	200
Bakers	6,070
Bricklayers	8,900
Blacksmiths	4,000
Boiler Makers	15,000
Bookbinders	8,000
Boot and Shoe Workers	12,000
Brass Workers	25,000
Carpenters	2,000
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	10,000
Broom Makers	3,000
Bottle Blowers	5,400
Carpenters, Amalgamated society	2,500
Carpenters, United Brotherhood	90,000
Carriage and Wagon Makers	2,000
Carrers, Wood	3,000
Chainmakers	1,000
Cigar Makers	40,000
Clerks	40,000
Coppers	6,000
Cornmakers	2,000
Curtain Operatives	873
Drivers, Team	11,000
Electrical Workers	8,000
Engineers, Coal Hoisting	1,500
Engineers, Steam	5,500
Engineers, Water	2,000
Engravers, Watch Case	600
Firemen, Stationary	5,000
Fitters, Steam and Hot Water	2,500
Garment Workers	20,000
Grain Workers, Ladies	2,000
Glass Workers	2,000
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	2,000
Granite Cutters	8,000
Grinders, Table Knife	240
Hatters	12,000
Pressmen	6,000
Hold and Restaurant Employees	2,000
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers	60,000
Jewelry Workers	3,000
Lathers	8,000
Laundry Workers	8,000
Longshoremen	4,500
Machinists	52,000
Metal Cutters	5,500
Metal Polishers	2,000
Metal Workers, Sheet	7,000
Metal Workers, United	2,500
Mine Workers	75,000
Misc Workers, Northern Mineral	2,000
Molders, Iron	48,000
Musicians	12,000
Oil and Gas Well Workers	8,000
Painters	40,000
Paper Makers	2,000
Pattern Makers	4,000
Plumbers	11,000
Printers, Plate	1,000
Pressmen	13,000
Railroad Employees	6,000
Railway Employes, Street	9,000
Railway Telegraphers	12,000
Railway Trackmen	6,000
Seamen	10,000
Splitters, Mill	2,700
Stage Employees	

